

Port Wayne Mission.  
 Extracts from the Journal of  
 M'CoY.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
 Disguises of Avarice.  
 Mirth and Cheerfulness.

ORDINATION.  
 Rev. William Maxwell.  
 Arrival of Mrs. Judson.

POETRY.  
 During a Thunder Storm.  
 A Prayer.  
 On Isaiah lili. 2, &c.  
 Love of God.  
 To a Child.

TERMS.

**COLUMBIAN STAR,**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,  
 BY ANDERSON & MEEHAN,  
 NORTH E STREET,  
 WASHINGTON CITY.

—Three Dollars per annum,  
 before the first of June; Four  
 if payment is deferred to a sub-  
 scription period.  
 Advertisements by the square, 50 cts.  
 for succeeding insertion, 25 cts.  
 Communications, and letters relating  
 to the COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to  
 the publishers *post paid*. In every in-  
 stance this is not attended to by  
 the writers, the postage will be

truth. Many others are just be-  
 ginning to emerge from the shades  
 of obscurity, and give strong evi-  
 dence, that they are designed to  
 stand on the watch-towers of Zion.  
 These considerations confirm the  
 faith of the pious, elevate their  
 hopes, and increase their zeal—  
 while with rapture they anticipate  
 the ultimate victory of truth. But  
 alas! some obstructions still re-  
 main to retard its progress. Some,  
 blinded by ignorance, others, in-  
 fatuated by prejudice, yet oppose  
 the march of the gospel, and all  
 the efficient schemes of its ardent  
 and disinterested votaries. Many,

when viewing, with enlightened  
 minds, the multitudes "scattered  
 abroad, as sheep having no shep-  
 herd," are moved, like the bene-  
 volent Saviour, with compassion.  
 But a great portion of the Chris-  
 tian community is so busily occu-  
 pied in worldly pursuits, that it is  
 not prepared to render due regard  
 to the injunction in the text. Ne-  
 vertheless, facts speak for them-  
 selves, and those, who, by means  
 of observation in their own vicini-  
 ty, or through the medium of re-  
 ligious publications, give attention  
 to the state of things, know that  
 there is the same need at this

hortation, and to doctrine, that his  
 profiting may appear to all, and he  
 be, by the blessing of God, useful  
 in the world. It is therefore the  
 necessary duty of every lover of  
 the cause, to add to his prayers,  
 exertions to encourage and sup-  
 port every one called to this ser-  
 vice, in laudable attempts to en-  
 rich his mind, and to afford assis-  
 tance in enabling him to give him-  
 self wholly to the work.

The well known fact need not  
 here be repeated, that the greatest  
 blessings are held out in scripture  
 to be obtained in answer to pray-  
 er, and that in proportion to effec-

where the seat and character of  
 the complaint were wholly mista-  
 ken, and a false regimen pursued,  
 or none attempted, to the daily ex-  
 acerbation of all the most distress-  
 ing symptoms. Such instances  
 will not often occur, if the treatise  
 of Dr. Philip be widely diffused.

The same enterprising publish-  
 ers have reprinted an excellent little  
 work, called, "Advice to Young  
 Mothers," which has had much  
 success in England, and deserves  
 to have the same in this country.  
 Experienced matrons and physi-  
 cians, find in it a series of impor-  
 tant practical hints and lessons, to  
 be carefully understood and improved

the steam is ingenious and well  
 adapted to its object. A  
 more particular description of the  
 engine is unnecessary at this  
 moment, as the inventor proposes  
 to exhibit the model for public  
 examination in the course of a few  
 days, when the attention of the  
 curious, and of those interested in  
 the success of useful improve-  
 ments, will be solicited. The ad-  
 vantages proposed by the inventor  
 are simplicity, and economy in  
 the cost of construction, in the  
 consumption of fuel, and in the  
 number of hands necessary to  
 work it. As the motion is rotary,  
 he avoids thereby the necessity of

This work, from the first number published on Saturday in each month, at \$1 a year, if paid in advance, or delivery of the fourth number Dollars, if not paid till the year.

Those who become responsible, shall have a sixth, gratis.

It will be delivered to subscribers at Washington and Georgetown day of publication. To others forwarded by mail, or otherwise they may direct, without delay.

No subscription will be taken less than a year; and subscribers understood to continue, unless notified to the contrary.

THE COLUMBIAN STAR.  
No. 607, his labor est.

VIRGINIA.

liberal and increasing extent of Christian feeling at present day, relative to the temporal and eternal interests of man forms an interesting epoch in the history of the church. At once the first century, have seen the fabric of vice, more cramped with a sordid love of gold, close their ample coffers to the calls of charity—and their hearts to the piteous cries of suffering humanity—thereby confirming the veracity of an old saying; “*The love of money is the root of all evil.*” Many of our public prints are prostituted to the illicit and disgraceful purpose of impeding the progress of Christ’s gospel. They profess themselves devoted to the cause of philanthropy, but alas! are actually making every clandestine effort to undermine the fabric of virtue, and

We may, it is true, here and there point out spots in the world where the servants of God are labouring in his vineyard. Yet even where the gospel is preached, as our own country fully testifies, there are many waste places, where the people are but a few removes from heathenism. Should the wants of any part of the field be for the present supplied, still it must be recollected, that men are mortal. The silvered heads of many of the witnesses of truth,

time, to obey this command, as when it was delivered.

From this circumstance, however we may be encouraged to a steady perseverance in this duty, and by recollecting that the harvest is the Lord’s. It is peculiarly his, because it is the purchase of his blood, and the song of the redeemed will at last be “unto him that hath saved us, and washed us by his own blood.” Who that knows his compassionate heart, but will always have encouragement to come with boldness, and lay before

be easily understood and improved by the numerous portion of the sex to whom it is particularly addressed.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

New Paper.—A new paper, to be published twice a week, on a quarto half sheet, has just made its appearance in this city, under the title of *The New York Guardian of Health*. It is printed in a very handsome style by Messrs. Woodworth and Bell, and the general object of the editors appears to be to provide a journal for the dissemination of information respecting

the evils thereby the necessity of the balance wheel, and the loss of time between the ascent and descent of the pistons. The weight will not exceed half that of an ordinary engine, and it will not occupy more than half the room. The model which is completed has been put in motion with atmospheric air, the wheel moving at the rate of 150 revolutions per minute, under a pressure of one pound per square inch, applied upon a piston not exceeding half an inch in diameter.

[illegible]

mead, and that of his own people, all those indebted will call to account before the 20th Aug. they will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for suit, without expence of sons.

**JAMES B. HOLMES.**

N. B. J. B. Holmes's dwelling is in D street, next door to Mr. J. B. Holmes's.

**DRUGS,**  
**Medicines, Dye Stuffs**

**JOHN DUCKWORTH** has received from New York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. Also, a general assortment of Fancy articles, viz.—  
 Walking Canes,  
 Hat, Hair, Cloth, Teeth and other Razors and Razor Stropps,  
 Pomade in jars and rolls,  
 Antique Oil, Cologne Water,  
 Soaps, Washing Balls,  
 French Playing Cards,  
 Dressing and Fine Teeth Powders,  
 Charcoal and Coral Teeth Brushes.

and laborious assiduity will exhibit unequivocal testimony,—  
 "I was honest in the sacred cause."

ming in deportment, with all weapons, they fight the Lord, and will inevitably prove off victorious. No laurels will crown their brows; but around their heads will be a halo of glory outshining in splendour, and lasting as the hill of God. Some have almost as soon as they have the field. A *Newel*, a *Winchell*, a *Parsons*, &c. W. H. C. of Cincinnati, Pa.

shall the prince of life and glory want for soldiers? How soon might this number be collected in this country for commercial or warlike purposes, having all the devotedness necessary for their object, and shall not the moral conquest of the world, under the captain of our salvation, be sufficient to arouse our energies? possessing at the same time, as we do, such a foundation whereon to build a hope of success.

As yet nothing has been said of the awfulness with which this subject is invested from the misery of our race; from their helpless con-

graved by Neale and Son), illustrated by Scientific Descriptions of their contents, and accompanied by Catalogues of the Stars and Astronomical Exercises. By *Alexander Jamieson*, A. M. Author of a Grammar of Logic and Intellectual Philosophy, a Grammar of Rhetoric, and Polite Literature.

This celestial Atlas, whether considered as to the Scientific and Classical knowledge it communicates, or the combination, multiplicity, variety, and accuracy of its details, cannot fail to recommend itself, by its general utility, to all classes of readers.

Cambridge University has now an annual income, including the amount paid by the students for tuition, of 45,000 dollars. It has an amount of property, including buildings and library, of more than half a million of dollars; and derives from its real and personal estate, an annual income of more than 20,000 dollars; yet, for eight or ten years past, has received 10,000 dollars a year from the state of Massachusetts. In the state of New York, funds to the amount of 775,000 dollars have been granted to their colleges; and 100,000 to their academies. In Virginia,

FROM A FRENCH JOURNAL.  
 LITHOGRAPHY.

Lithography continues to add to its resources, and daily to make new conquests. Not only are lithographic engravings impressed in colours, but there is even a process by means of which oil paintings may be printed off. M. Malapeau, to whose researches we are indebted for this discovery, took out a patent at the end of last year, to secure to himself the advantage of his invention; and he has since that time made numerous applications of the pro-

Soda Powders,  
Hudson's best Japan Blacking,  
Also, Miller's Cough Drops,  
recommended for Consumption  
&c. &c.  
Congress Spring Water, 14  
ply.  
feb. 2—9t.

**To Let,**  
TWO three-story BRICK  
on Greenleaf's Point, adjoining  
the residence of Commodore Rodgers.  
The houses are as pleasantly situated  
as the city, commanding a fine  
view of the Potomac, and affording  
a delightful residence for a large  
family. Spacious cool lawns  
surround the houses, and the  
scenery is beautiful. The houses  
are well fitted for a family or  
for a small hotel. For terms  
and particulars apply to  
Messrs. Carey and Lea, 10  
N. 3rd St., New York.

**Advertisement.**  
The undersigned has  
received from the  
German edition of Halle  
and Berlin, 1813.

The poet Montgomery, who is  
also editor of the *Sheffield Iris*,  
has published the *Songs of Zion*.  
Mr. M. is admirably calculated to  
do justice to the sacred melodies.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Carey and Lea have re-  
printed from the English Edition,  
that valuable medical work, Dr.

Flagg & Gould, of Andover,  
Mass. are preparing to put to  
press, in the present month, an edi-  
tion of *Knapp's Greek Testament*,  
from the German edition of Halle  
and Berlin, 1813.

The poet Montgomery, who is  
also editor of the *Sheffield Iris*,  
has published the *Songs of Zion*.  
Mr. M. is admirably calculated to  
do justice to the sacred melodies.

20,000 dollars have been expended  
upon the buildings alone of the  
University lately established.—S.  
Carolina has within a few years,  
expended 20,000 dollars upon the  
buildings and other accommoda-  
tions for their University, and pays  
annually from the state treasury,  
12,000 dollars for the support of  
their instructors. These facts are  
stated in a memorial from Yale  
College to the Legislature of Con-  
necticut, as motives to induce a  
grant of additional legislative pa-  
tronage to that respectable insti-  
tution.

cess, all of which have perfectly  
succeeded. It is not for us to de-  
scribe here the various means  
which M. Malapeau employs, to  
take off upon canvass a faithful  
copy of an original painting. Suffi-  
ce it to say, that neither the  
drawing, nor the colouring, nor even  
the handling of the master, suffer  
from this method of multiplying  
the best productions of the art of  
painting in oil. Another advan-  
tage not to be passed over in  
silence is, that pictures thus copied  
by lithography may be sold at a  
very moderate price.

ables are attached to the door is a pump of good workmanship. They will be let separately and, to a good tenant, the terms are very moderate. Inquire at the office, Feb. 16—tf.

**Ward's View.**

FOR SALE, a few copies of the History, Literature, and Geography of the HINDOOS: including a minute description of their Customs, and translations of their principal Works; in two volumes. Wm. WARD, Missionary at Serampore, the 2d edition, carefully altered and improved. Inquire of the Bookseller, Pall Mall.

PRINTING,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

#### AURORA BOREALIS.

Mr. Trevelyan observed, that the aurora borealis in Faroe and Shetland was often seen very low, not more than 40 or 50 feet above the level of the sea, and he learned that in both countries it is frequently heard. In Faroe, Mr. Trevelyan met one person who stated, that when the colour of the aurora borealis is dark red, and extends from west to east with violent motion, he had experienced a smell similar to that when an electric machine is in motion.

#### BOTANY.

Since the discovery of the New World, the English gardens have produced 2345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New-Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia and Europe; until the list of plants now cultivated in England exceeds 120,000 varieties.

#### MEDICAL.

From Hare's View of the Structure, Functions, and Disorders, of the Stomach, &c.

It was well observed by the late Dr. Saunders, that we are made gluttons from the cradle by the officiousness of our nurses. A child's health is disordered from being over fed. It cries and complains from the effects; and with a view to silence it, more food is given; so that the evil is increased instead of remedied, and the capacity of the stomach gradually extended far beyond the bounds of nature. Both the quantity and quality of our food should be proportioned to our habits of bodily exercise. When we have active exercise in the open air, we may with impunity eat a hearty dinner, taking care, even then, to leave off before the appetite is palled; but on days when persons of weak digestion do not go out of doors, and especially when the mind has not been energetically occupied, it would be well to abstain altogether from solid animal food, and satisfy themselves with simple farinaceous matters, in the composition of which great care should be taken that eggs are as sparingly used as possible. Nothing is a greater blunder than that eggs are eligible for weak digestion, and for the diet of the sick. They never assimilate with the contents of a disordered stomach, but partly coagulate, and form various crudities; and partly generate a noxious vapour, which, under its real character of sulphurated hydrogen, rises from the stomach into the mouth. The colouring material of the yolk of an egg is sulphur, which, combining with the watery contents of the stomach, forms the vapour alluded to. It is the sulphur naturally contained in an egg which taints a silver spoon; it is the sulphurated hydrogen of an impure atmosphere, which tarnishes silver in general. Although anxious to impress the advantages of moderation in eating, and the evils which arise from undue indulgence, I wish also to impress the disadvantages and imprudence to weak stomachs of long fasting, conceiving that they should never be more than four hours without the accession of some easy kind of food; and that, even in good health, an interval of 7 or 8 hours is by far too long.

#### SURGERY.

Among the many improvements made in surgery of late years, a machine has been invented by Mr. Amasbury, a surgeon of London, for fractures of the leg and thigh. A number of curious facts relative to this invention are pointed out in the paper which Mr. A. has given to the world in *The Quarterly Review of Foreign Medicine*, for July, 1822. Were there no cases related to substantiate the use of this machine, Sir Astley Cooper's recommendations speak volumes in its favour. The following are some of the advantages which it gives to the patient: It gives no pain, it keeps the ends of the bones nicely adapted, and enables the surgeon to fix the limb in any position he pleases. In all cases of fracture of the leg, and most cases of fracture of the thigh, it allows the patient to place the limb in any position most comfortable to himself, and to alter it at pleasure without any danger of disturbing the fracture, or producing the least motion between the broken ends of the bone. So great are the advantages of this machine, that a gentleman with a simple fracture of the leg, instead of being confined to his bed for five or six weeks in one posture, may not only get out of bed, but if inflammation be not unusually great, he may, at the end of three or four days, sit up, walk about with the assistance of crutches, receive company, or take an airing in his carriage, at pleasure; and which crowns the whole is, that it ensures

the patient's recovery much more speedy than is usual in those cases, and a straight and perfect limb.—This gentleman has also invented an instrument for fractures of the arm upon the same principle.

An astonishing surgical operation was lately performed with success in the hospital of St. Louis, at Paris. A peasant of the neighbourhood of La Fere was persuaded that about five years ago he had swallowed with his food some reptile, which, in an inexplicable manner, still lived, as he affirmed, in his stomach. The physicians employed various prescriptions without effect. Tortured by excruciating pains, the unhappy man resolved to go to Paris to be opened; which operation was in fact performed by making an incision just below the region of the heart, when it was ascertained that his conjecture was well founded. As soon as the animal perceived more air than it was accustomed to, it showed itself at the end of the incision, but immediately drew back; when one of the assistants put his finger into the wound and drew out a snake two and a half feet in length, and eighteen lines in circumference. It lived sixty hours. The patient felt great relief, and is in a situation which gives no reason to apprehend any bad consequences.

#### RELIGIOUS.

Address of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society.

The period has at length arrived, when we feel it our duty to call upon our friends for their united aid and exertions. We have now a reasonable prospect of accomplishing the great object for which the society was formed.—The public have been made acquainted with the difficulties with which it has pleased Providence to try our faith, our constancy, and our zeal. They have been informed by the last Report, that a territory had been purchased under the direction of Lieutenant Stockton and Dr. Ayres, on the 15th of December last. This territory is situated at Montserado, at the mouth of Montserado river. Further accounts and fuller observation confirm all the representations formerly made of the health, fertility, commercial and agricultural importance of this place. It is situated in about 6° 13' of north latitude, and about 250 miles southeast of Sierra Leone. Our people who were at Fourah Bay, in the colony of Sierra Leone, have been removed to their new settlement. Dr. Ayres and Mr. Wilsberger left them on the 4th of June, when houses had been prepared for them. They amounted, at that time, to about eighty. A vessel was then on the way to join them, with thirty fine new settlers, and fifteen captured Africans, with a good supply of provisions and stores. As the rains will cease in October, and the season then commences for active operations, it is of importance that such reinforcements as will be necessary to place the settlement on a respectable footing, as to strength, society, and resources, should be forwarded without delay. It is for this purpose we now call upon the public for aid. To this period we have always looked, not without anxiety as to the result, but with a confident expectation that we might rely upon the liberality, benevolence, and christian zeal of our fellow citizens, to supply the necessary funds for laying the foundation of a settlement, which will make Africa rejoice, and which America shall not be ashamed to own as her work. Great as have been our difficulties, our discouragements, and our trials, we view in them all the hand of a kind Providence, who has sent them, as we believe, for wise purposes, and has not failed to support us under them. We necessarily commenced our operations under much ignorance of the country and people of Africa. By the delay which has taken place, we have procured such information as, we hope, has enabled us to select our situation with greater advantage, and to direct our future operations with greater skill and judgment, and to give to some of the people of Africa, a knowledge of our objects, and a confidence in our agents and country. We are happy to learn that many of the most powerful and intelligent of the kings along the coast, have become convinced that the slave trade must soon cease; and they have been led to look with no small anxiety for the sources of their future supplies; and they now see in our new settlement that resource, the object of their solicitude. Their interest and their hopes are already enlisted in our favour; and the activity and enterprise of our cruisers, have brought them to dread the power, and to respect the name of our country. We are now seen and known through another medium, than that of slave traders,

and we are now enabled to place the safety of our people, and the success of our settlement, on two of the strongest passions of man—fear and interest. At a grand palaver called by Dr. Ayres in April last, at which there were seventeen kings, and upwards of thirty half kings, or head men, there were but two opposed to the settlement of our people at Montserado, and all but one offered Dr. Ayres land within their own jurisdictions. As to the disposition of the coloured people in this country to avail themselves of an opportunity to join the colony, we can confidently state, that many hundreds are not only willing but anxious to go, and that applications for this purpose are almost daily made to the Board. At the same time, it is proper to state, that no persons of any description ought to attempt to settle in the colony without the permission of the Board, and that they will not be received without such permission. We request the auxiliary societies to exert themselves in making collections, and we hope that where there are no auxiliary societies, individuals friendly to the cause will do something among their friends and neighbours. If this is done extensively, even small contributions, which will hardly be felt, will, from their number, enable us to send out a powerful reinforcement. We hope no friend to the cause will omit giving something. This is an important crisis in our affairs. We therefore hope none will be lukewarm or indifferent. In a short time, we expect the settlers will be able to support themselves, and to aid other emigrants. Now is the time to encourage them, and lay a foundation for future strength. Many thousands will be enabled in a few years to find their way to the settlement, when it is once firmly established, and employment and assistance can be readily furnished them on their arrival. Let us then be up and doing. The cause is great, the object important, and the occasion urgent.

Collections in money should be forwarded to Richard Smith, Esq. cashier of the U. S. branch bank, Washington, Treasurer of the society. By order of the Board. E. B. CALDWELL, Sec. Washington, Aug. 29, 1822.

#### FROM THE GEORGIA MISSIONARY. OCMULGEE ASSOCIATION.

The last Annual Meeting of this Association was held at Mount Gilead, Putnam county, commencing on the last day of August, and continuing in session four days. A very large congregation assembled on the occasion and appeared unusually solemn and attentive. The reports from the different churches within their bounds, on the state of religion, were received; and while the coldness and comparative indifference which too generally prevailed, continued to the people of God to be a source of deep regret, they had reason to rejoice that the Spirit had not forsaken them. They were comforted with the glad tidings that several of their churches had received a refreshing from on high. There was an evident increase during the last year, not only of members to the visible kingdom of our Lord, but of zeal for his cause, both among the ministers and the people.

The deliberations of the assembly were characterized with more harmony and unanimity than has ever been witnessed, and a spirit to forward missionary exertions was evidently increasing. Several years since, a society was formed within the bounds of this Association, auxiliary to the General Baptist Convention for Foreign Missions, which has hitherto continued in operation. The Association, however, three years ago, undertook to establish a school among the Indians on our frontiers for the purpose of civilizing and evangelizing them; but their operations have been retarded in consequence of the Indians refusing to have the gospel preached among them. Their agents write that the Big Warrior is now reconciled, and that there is no doubt but their object will soon be effected. At this meeting the society and the Association were united, with a view not only of establishing and supporting the school, but of contributing their aid to Foreign Missions. The rules for the regulation of the General Association were also adopted after due deliberation, and it was harmoniously resolved to support them.

#### FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the last accounts from this mission, which were to Dec. 28, 1821, the missionaries continued to receive numerous favours from the civil authorities, and from strangers who occasionally landed at the islands. On the 12th of December, the missionaries were much cheered by the arrival of the brig Owhyhee, Capt. Henry, from Boston, bringing for them

letters, newspapers and pamphlets, from their American friends. They gratefully notice the signal mercy bestowed on the churches in the numerous revivals of vital religion in these states, ascribing devout thanksgiving and glory to the great Head of the Church. The 14th of Dec. was the second quarterly examination of the school for the second year—Lient. Boyle, two physicians and a midshipman of the Russian ships of discovery arrived there, were present, as were also Messrs. Davis, Hunewell, Conant, Dana, and Harwood. Several of these gentlemen expressed much satisfaction at the specimens of improvement which they saw in the school, in spelling, reading the scriptures, writing, &c. Isaac, a native of the N. W. coast, of a tribe not far from Nootka Sound, exhibited a drawing of the little establishment, and several flowers prettily painted, bearing marks of original genius. SAMOA, a native of Otaheite, who is attached to the family by the express direction of governor Cox and Kaahoomano, besides spelling a lesson in English, read with facility a page or two from an Otaheitan catechism. Wm. Beals, was examined in spelling and reading, in the vernacular tongue; Nathaniel Chamberlain, in geography and penmanship; James Kahooloo, the king's young friend, read with tolerable facility a paragraph of scripture, and exhibited a copy book which does credit to his genius and industry.—The pupils answered a number of questions in scripture history, and in Watts' Catechism. At the close of the pleasant interview, the school, and its patrons, and the nation, were commended to God in prayer.

Perhaps in nothing are the missionaries laying a more solid foundation of advantage to the natives, than in the instruction of their children and youth. They have now in their employ, an inventive and experienced artisan, and they propose, as soon as circumstances admit, to erect a grist mill, &c. and to endeavour to inspire in the natives a disposition for the promotion of manufactures by machinery.

#### REVIVALS.

##### FROM THE GEORGIA MISSIONARY.

Messrs. Editors.—As your paper is a vehicle free for all denominations to spread good news through, I feel it not only a duty incumbent on me, but a privilege, to spread good news abroad, which is as cool water to a thirsty soul. Having recently been in Edgefield, S. C. I will commence there. I have a letter from the church where the revival commenced, and have conversed with the brethren there. This church had been in a lukewarm state for a considerable time, until, not only their pastor, (the Rev. Mr. Manly) but the lay members felt concerned about it. They did not, as some of our cold churches do, merely sigh and complain, and seek their beloved on their bed, (Songs iii. 1.) but they arose and went about. A private brother and the pastor went from house to house among the members of the church, and exhorted them to be more engaged in prayer, that the Lord would revive his work among them; and to be punctual in their attendance at conference and prayer meetings. They prayed in the families they visited, and so went round. This had a good effect. At their next conference meeting in June, laying aside the improper restraints too often imposed by a public meeting, they conversed together freely on what had been their feelings and prevailing desires—and before the meeting closed, when it was proposed from the chair, that in order to set a mark upon those that sigh and groan for the abominations of the times, those who felt disposed should publicly agree to be found in prayer for a revival—many of the brethren and sisters solemnly covenanted together in the presence of God, and confirmed it by shaking hands, that they would be found habitually in prayer to God, that he would revive his work in their hearts. Here was the travailing of Zion—the place was made sweet and awful by the presence of the Lord, and many returned from it greatly wondering at the things that should come to pass. It was also agreed at this time, mutually, that in the interval of the meeting, they would exhort and encourage all the brethren and sisters whom they might see, to attend their church and prayer-meetings, and be otherwise diligently and faithfully engaged in duty. My communication would swell too large to continue to state particulars—what I have done is, that others may follow their example, and to encourage them so to do, I will state the result of these exertions.—A wonderful revival took place. At a union meeting on the fifth Lord's day in July, which commenced probably the Friday

before—on Saturday evening, while the exercises were proceeding calmly, there was a sudden and powerful moving among the congregation, as if by the force of an electrical shock. At first it created rather a feeling of astonishment, and even the minister, who was up at the time, scarcely knew what to make of it. But soon the mighty power of God was manifested by numbers of keenly convicted souls rushing up to the stand, and begging the prayers of God's people. It was truly a shaking among the dry bones. On the next day the work seemed to be much increased, and from the number who, in relating their experiences, dated their first religious impressions from this meeting, we believe it was one of the days of the Son of man! The drooping head of the church now began to be raised up, and their hopes revived. The issue has exceeded their highest expectations. From this time to the period when I got my information, was a little more than two months. Over one hundred had been received into fellowship by experience, and the work seems deepening and spreading. No noise, no disorder attended it, nor is the voice of the preacher interrupted but by the broken sobs and heart-felt signs of the mourning penitents. They state, "we have no doubt of its being the work of God." Brother A. Blocker, a worthy member of that church, told me of a little girl in her tenth year, who came to relate her experience. She said she had been a great sinner; and on being asked how she who was so young, could be a great sinner, she said her heart was full of sin, and burst into tears. She gave a very satisfactory account of the corruption of human nature, and of the way of life through Christ, to the great joy of the church that witnessed how God, out of the mouth of this child, had perfected praise, and had chosen weak things to confound the wise.

I have also recently heard very interesting news from North Carolina, in a letter from the Rev. R. T. Daniel, of that state. We have seen some particulars of this revival heretofore, in "The Missionary," but it is pleasant to hear that it is still spreading. He gives the names of twelve churches, where the work is going on. One preacher has baptized 350—three more about 100 each. If I understand rightly from the letter, it was the first day of August, that the Rev. J. Purify, pastor of the church in Wake county, (Hepzibah) baptized 54 in one day. The subjects of baptism were mostly young people, all dressed in their burial clothes, and all marched in ranks of four deep, singing to the margin of the stream. There were (it is supposed) 3000 spectators, by whom many tears were shed. The time he occupied in baptizing them was twenty-six and a half minutes. This may seem incredible to those who never looked at their watches when an active administrator baptized a large number. The good work seems to be spreading there wonderfully. Old men have turned out, exhorting and preaching, and holding prayer meetings. Sometimes they hold all night.

I likewise hear interesting news from Raleigh. There many are coming forward, requesting prayer to be made for them. The Missionary Society of that state has much revived. An agent has been appointed to visit all the churches and associations he can, and the Lord appears to be blessing his labours abundantly. There are numbers of cold, almost desolate churches, which, when visited, have generally been by the opposers of missions. Some of these churches have almost come to nothing. I hope and pray the Lord may still revive them, by the preaching of this missionary, or by some other means, which may seem good in his sight.

In our own state there are pleasing prospects. I have lately been in Putnam, where the Lord is pouring out his Spirit profusely. I am told that the revival extends from Alabama to the Ocean; and it revives my heart to know of a truth, that it has gotten the north side of the river at Richland, in Greene county. Numbers are coming forward requesting the prayers of God's people, while some are following Jesus in the baptismal stream. A little girl was baptized in her fourteenth year. These revivals seem principally to embrace the youth, though I see the gray-headed father come forward with tears, desiring the prayers of God's people.

There is a pleasing prospect at the White Plains. At the meeting in August, they truly had a time of love at the Lord's table, such as I have seldom witnessed. At the September meeting many distressed souls came forward, requesting the prayers of God's people. The brethren there have long held up their prayer meetings.—

We hear of the Lord's things at the north, and see; and the Rev. Mr. me the Cherokee Indians of his schools, were awakened—would you hear the word preached the children at school recently given in the work of grace in the country. The time in any we christianize them. time for opposers to arms, and seek an sus Christ.

#### SUMMARY OF FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Ship James Cropper, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing news to that date, from the following.

The London Courier of the 14th ultimo, contains arrangements for the completion, and that Mr. G. accepted the seals of the

There are further reports, confirmatory of former trade cannot subsequent successes of

The Turkish government has communicated to the ambassador, provided in a ship of war—on the positive orders to forbid any armed ship. Some mentioned between the French ambassador, who ed to leave Constantinople.

The allied sovereigns, ministers and secretaries, wards Verona, where the held. Preparations for their reception. After tions are terminated, their tour of pleasure through

A Berlin article mentions kings of Naples and Sicily, pected to be present at the Verona.

Advices from Benin on the 20th of July. His forces and made the first of August, and feated by the Greeks, and to be a prisoner.

It is said that one half Spain are for sale. The ly belonged to the clergy, privileged men, mass of property amounting to a great sum. The cal proprietors amounted the property which the possession, is valued at

Another report was Brussels, that on the 20th hopes were entertained of saving the life of the

It is generally under harvest of the south of and extremely deficient, quence there will be the grain that can be north. In such a state prices of all Europe rise above the present

The closing of the es at St. Petersburg, emary sensation there, all of general conversation. The papers of a Paris have been sent cer.

The Egyptian and fleets formed a junction the 1st of August. A horn, Aug. 27, says, the man fleet, of six sail of frigates and transports, number of troops in these vessel, under Constantino, for the wheat for the Turkish taken by the Greeks, in out and condemned, to be mitted to depart.

The great broker, St. Petersburg, it was a business with the government, negotiated at Paris a loan of 20,000,000 ducats. The bank of Portugal was their government £2,000,000.

An article in the 9th Sept. contains Frankfurt, that the Italy had commenced through the south of force the Sanitary Commission this news had caused a

Accounts from Smyrna, August, furnish meagre credible details of the tion to which the island deduced. This island, it about 120,000 souls. lately made by the Paed ed in the island about 300 the contagion threatened all off. On the 24th of France, but 20 of them dead were no longer buried, but thrown pell-mell into the sea. Almost the whole of the Mastic villages has been some there remain only a men. A firm of the received at Scio, which clares that all the Greek Scio, and those who are not only free, but are rized to take immediate their landed property. soon be only a sepulchre field of death the impo hardly find a few wrecks can offer a supporting demic seems to become a Ten piastres were removing a dead body, who consents to perform generally seized with the following day. The Paed present ill.

FROM THE (PHILADELPHIA) Ireland.—We have papers this week, up to gust, from which we



POETRY.

THE BIBLE.

By Montgomery.

What is the world?—A widening maze,  
Where sin has track'd ten thousand ways,  
Her victims to ensnare:  
All broad, and winding, and asleep,  
All tempting with perfidious hope,  
All ending in despair.

Millions of pilgrims through those roads,  
Hearing their haubts on their loads,  
Down to eternal night:  
—One humble path that never bends,  
Narrow, and rough, and steep, ascends  
From darkness into light.

Is there a guide to show that path?  
The Bible!—He alone, who hath  
The Bible need not stray;  
For he who hath, and will not give  
That heavenly guide to all that live,  
Himself shall lose the way.

On the Ordination at New-Haven, of Missionaries  
for the Sandwich Islands, and for Palestine.

Haste! ye soldiers of the cross,  
The trumpet warns them to the field;  
Salvation's helm their brow shall guard;  
Their breast the adamant shield.

Incite them o'er their earliest joys  
With strong, unbending zeal to rise,  
As those who bear to dying souls  
An angel's mission from the skies.

Ye distant Isles! around whose coast  
For ever rolls the surging wave,  
Oh! bless the holy bands who come  
To smother your children from the grave.

And thou, Jerusalem, oppress  
So long beneath the Avenger's rod,  
Rise, captive daughter, from the dust,  
And hail the messengers of God.

The Turkish crescent sinks in gloom;  
Messiah's banner wide display'd,  
Gleams glorious o'er the lingering cloud,  
And bids the type and symbol fade.

Ah! know thy Saviour by the wound  
Which thy own barbed spear hath given;  
Look on the pierc'd, and deeply mourn,  
Then through His love ascend to heaven.

MISCELLANY.

FROM EDWARDS ON THE AFFECTIONS.  
FAITH AND SIGHT.

There are certain doctrines often preached to the people, which need to be delivered with more caution and explanation than they frequently are; for, as they are by many understood, they tend greatly to establish the delusion and false confidence of hypocrites. The doctrines I speak of are those of "Christians living by faith; not by sight; their giving glory to God; by trusting him in the dark; living upon Christ, and not upon experiences; not making their good frames the foundation of their faith;" which are excellent and important doctrines, indeed, rightly understood, but corrupt and destructive, as many understand them. The scripture speaks of living or walking by faith, and not by sight, in no other way than this, viz. a being governed by respect to eternal things, that are the objects of faith and are not seen, and not by a respect to temporal things, which are seen; and believing things revealed, that we never saw with bodily eyes; and also living by faith in the promise of future things, without yet seeing or enjoying the things promised, or knowing the way how they can be fulfilled. This will be easily evident to any one, who looks over the scriptures, which speak of faith in opposition to sight; as 2 Cor. iv. 18, and v. 7. Heb. xi. 1, 3, 13, 17, 27, 29. Rom. viii. 24. John xx. 29. But this doctrine as it is understood by many, is, that Christians ought firmly to believe and trust in Christ, without spiritual sight or light, and although they are in a dark, dead frame, and, for the present, have no spiritual experiences or discoveries. And it is truly the duty of those who are thus in darkness, to come out of darkness into light, and believe. But that they should confidently believe and trust, while they yet remain without spiritual light or sight, is an antisciptural and absurd doctrine. The scripture is ignorant of any such faith in Christ of the operation of God, that is not founded in a spiritual sight of Christ. That believing on Christ, which accompanies a title to everlasting life, is a "seeing the Son, and believing on him," John vi. 40. True faith in Christ is never exercised, any further than persons "behold as in a glass the glory of the Lord, and have the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, 2 Cor. iii. 18, and iv. 6. They, into whose minds, "the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, does not shine, believe not," 2 Cor. iv. 4. That faith which is without spiritual light, is not the faith of the children of the light and of the day; but the presumption of the children of darkness. And therefore to press and urge them to believe, without any spiritual light or sight, tends greatly to help forward the delusion of the prince of darkness. Men not only cannot exercise faith without some spiritual light, but they can exercise faith only just in such proportion as they have spiritual light. Men will trust in God no further than they know him; and they cannot be in the exercise of faith in him, one ace further than they have a sight of his fulness, and faithfulness in exercise. Nor can they have the

exercise of trust in God, any further than they are in a gracious frame. They that are in a dead, carnal frame, doubtless ought to trust in God; because that would be the same thing as coming out of their bad frame, and turning to God; but to exhort men confidently to trust in God, and so hold up their hope and peace, though they are not in a gracious frame, and continue still to be so, is the same thing in effect, as to exhort them confidently to trust in God, but not with a gracious trust; and what is that but a wicked presumption? It is just as impossible for men to have a strong or lively trust in God, when they have no lively exercises of grace, or sensible Christian experiences, as it is for them to be in the lively exercises of grace, without the exercises of grace.

It is true, that it is the duty of God's people to trust in him, when in darkness, and though they remain still in darkness, in that sense, that they ought to trust in God, when the aspects of his providence are dark, and look as though God had forsaken them, and did not hear their prayers, and many clouds gather, and many enemies surround them with a formidable aspect, threatening to swallow them up, and all events of providence seem to be against them, all circumstances seem to render the promises of God difficult to be fulfilled, and God must be trusted out of sight, i. e. when we can not see which way it is possible for him to fulfil his word, every thing but God's mere word, makes it look unlikely, so if persons believe, they must hope against hope. Thus the ancient patriarchs, and Job, and the Psalmist, and Jeremiah, Daniel, Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego, and the apostle Paul gave glory to God, by trusting in God in darkness. And we have many instances of such a glorious victorious faith in the eleventh of the Hebrews. But how different a thing is this, from trusting in God without spiritual sight, and being at the same time in a dead and carnal frame!

There is also such a thing as spiritual light being let into the soul one way, when it is not in another; and so there is such a thing as the saints trusting in God, and also knowing their good estate, when they are destitute of some kinds of experience. As for instance, they may have clear views of God's sufficiency and faithfulness, and so confidently trust in him, and know that they are his children; and at the same time, not have those clear and sweet ideas of his love as at other times: for it was thus with Christ himself in his last passion. And they may have views of much of God's sovereignty, holiness, and all-sufficiency, enabling them quietly to submit to him, and exercise a sweet and most encouraging hope in God's fulness, when they are not satisfied of their own good estate. But how different things are these from confidently trusting in God without spiritual light or experience!

FROM KIRK PATRICK'S PIOUS MEDITATIONS.  
DESIRE OF THE SOUL.

Whether I climb the highest eminences, or pry into the deepest indigence, I can discover no object capable of filling my capacious desires. Ten thousand years are too few to gratify my desires. What is not eternal is unequal to my wishes. The all-wise Creator does nothing in vain. Therefore those desires of immortal duration shall be gratified. Hence, I will enter into the plan of my Creator, who hath created me capable of eternal felicity, and into that of my Redeemer, who hath died to enable me to arrive at it. How glorious the prospect! What waneest thou, oh my soul? With what imaginable excellency wouldst thou clothe thyself? What desirable object wouldst thou pitch upon? It is beauty? The righteous shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of heaven. Is it riches? Every one in God's family shall have a glorious, incorruptible, and eternal inheritance. What is it then? Is it honour? what honour like to this; to be a friend and favourite of God, brought nigh by the blood of Christ; to have a crown of righteousness, of life, and of glory; yet more, a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory set upon thy head. Or again, is it pleasure?—The just shall enter into their master's joy, and there are rivers of pleasures at his right hand for ever more. In a word, what wouldst thou have, oh my soul? A confluence of all the glorious things both in heaven and in earth? Why, godliness hath the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. If heaven, and the righteousness thereof, are the objects which thou seekest; these, with all the durable riches and excellencies thereof, thou shalt assuredly find.—Make me holy, O Lord! and then I am sure I shall be happy.

Soon shall this earthly frame, dissolv'd,  
In death and ruins lie;  
But better mansions wait the just,  
Prepared above the sky.

Such is the hope that cheers their souls,  
That hope their God hath given;  
His spirit is the earnest now,  
And seals their souls for heaven.

A CHRISTIAN'S END.

Wise agents always propose an end before they begin their work, and then direct their actions to that end. If the mariner launch, it is that he may get to such a harbour;—therefore he sails by compass, that he may obtain what he sails for.

A Christian should always have one eye upon his end, and the other eye upon his way. That man lives a brutish life, who knows not what he lives for; and he acts but a fool's part, who aims at heaven and lives at random. A Christian's wisdom consists in two things—in choosing a right end, and in using right means to obtain it; or, in choosing eternal happiness as the end, and in using Jesus Christ as the way. What dost thou aim at, oh my soul! Is it a full enjoyment of thy God? Why, then, credit, and trust with approbation and acquiescence in Jesus Christ, as the way of access to the Father, in prayer and other acts of homage, of the expiation of sin, of pardon for the guilty, of justification and peace with God, of holiness, and of happiness. This is the way in which thou shalt always see heaven before thee. Spirit of truth, and light, and power! teach me the faith and the holiness of the gospel. Aid me to be strong in faith, and to grow in grace, and in the practical and experimental knowledge of Jesus Christ. Favour me upon earth with a constant anticipation of the felicity of heaven.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND AMERICAN.  
YELLOW FEVER.

"Arthur Mervyn," a novel by our countryman, the late Charles Brockden Brown, contains several powerful descriptions of the terror and desolation which the ravages of the Yellow Fever spread through Philadelphia, in the year 1793. Mr. Brown resided in that city at the time, and is said not to have exaggerated what he himself had witnessed. The following is an extract from the above named work:

The sun had nearly set before I reached the precincts of the city. I pursued the track which I had formerly taken, and entered High-street after nightfall. Instead of equipages and a throng of passengers, the voice of levity and glee, which I had formerly observed, and which the mildness of the season would, at other times, have produced, I found nothing but a dreary solitude.

The market-place, and each side of this magnificent avenue, were illuminated, as before, by lamps; but between the verge of Schuylkill and the heart of the city. I met not more than a dozen figures; and these were ghost-like, wrapt in cloaks, from behind which they cast upon me glances of wonder and suspicion: and, as I approached, changed their course, to avoid touching me. Their clothes were sprinkled with vinegar: and their nostrils defended from contagion by some powerful perfume.

I cast a look upon the houses, which I recollected to have formerly been, at this hour, brilliant with lights, resounding with lively voices, and thronged with busy faces. Now they were closed, above and below; dark, and without tokens of being inhabited. From the upper windows of some, a gleam sometimes fell upon the pavement I was traversing, and showed that their tenants had not fled, but were secluded or disabled.

These tokens were new, and awakened all my panics. Death seemed to hover over this scene, and I dreaded that the floating pestilence had already lighted on my frame. I had scarcely overcome these terrors, when I approached an house, the door of which was open, and before which stood a vehicle, which I presently recognized to be a hearse.

The driver was seated on it. I stood still to mark his visage, and to observe the course which he proposed to take. Presently a coffin borne by two men, issued from the house. The driver was a negro, but his companions were white. Their features were marked by ferocious indifference to danger or pity. One of them, as he assisted in thrusting the coffin into the cavity provided for it, said, "I'll be— if I think the poor dog was quite dead. It wasn't the fever that ailed him, but the sight of the girl and her mother on the floor. I wonder how they all got into that room. What carried them there?"

The other surlily muttered— "their legs to be sure."  
But what should they hug together in one room for?  
To save us trouble to be sure.

And I thank them with all my heart; but—it, it wasn't right to put him in his coffin before the breath was fairly gone. I thought the last look he gave me, told me to stay a few minutes.

Shaw! He could not live. The sooner dead the better for him, as well as for us.—Did you mark how he eyed us, when we carried away his wife and daughter? I never cried in my life, since I was knee high, but— me if I ever felt in better tune for the business than just then. Hey! continued he, looking up, and observing me standing a few paces distant, and listening to their discourse, What's wanted? Anybody dead? I stayed not to answer or parley, but hurried forward. My joints trembled, and cold drops stood on my forehead. The evening had now advanced, and it behooved me to procure accommodation at some of the inns.

These were easily distinguished by their signs, but many were without inhabitants.—At length, I lighted upon one, the hall of which was open, and the windows lifted. After knocking for some time, a young girl appeared, with many marks of distress. In answer to my question, she answered that both her parents were sick, and that they could receive no one. I inquired, in vain, for any other tavern at which strangers might be accommodated. She knew of none such; and left me, on some one's calling to her from above, in the midst of my embarrassment. After a moment's pause, I returned, discomfited and perplexed, to the street.

I proceeded, in a considerable degree, at random. At length, I reached a spacious building in Fourth-street, which the sign-post showed me to be an inn. I knocked loudly and often at the door. At length a female opened the window of the second story, and in a tone of peevishness, demanded what I wanted? I told her that I wanted lodging.

Go hunt for it somewhere else, said she;—you'll find none here. I began to expostulate; but she shut the window with quickness and left me.

Never, in the depth of caverns or forests, was I equally conscious of loneliness. I was surrounded by the habitations of men; but I was destitute of associate or friend. I had money, but an horse shelter, or a morsel of food, could not be purchased. I came for the purpose of relieving others, but stood in the utmost need myself. Even in health my condition was helpless and forlorn; but what would become of me, should this fatal malady be contracted. To hope that an asylum would be afforded to a sick man, which was denied to one in health, was unreasonable.

Carriages bearing the dead were frequently discovered. A few passengers likewise occurred, whose hasty and perturbed steps, denoted their participation in the common distress.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The Rev. T. S. Hughes, the author of "Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania," one of the most comprehensive and valuable works of the kind which have issued from the British press for many years past, has published in the pamphlet form an ardent and eloquent "Address to the people of England in the cause of the Greeks." He implores his countrymen to exert themselves on the side of those courageous insurgents against the worst of tyrannies. We have room for only one extract, which, treats of the nature of Turkish domination.

"It is possible that the people of England may be unacquainted with the superstition of these barbarians, who are so zealously supported by Christian powers! they may not know that it is fiercely and implacably hostile to Christianity—that it was hatched and matured in falsehood, hypocrisy, and blood—that it addresses itself to the sensual appetites and corrupt passions—that it cherishes inordinate pride, fanatic zeal, and is a pander to the most abominable impurities—that it degrades the dignity of human nature, and depreciates the value of human life—that it encourages ignorance by representing all arts, sciences, and literature as unnecessary, or prejudicial to mankind, unless warranted by the Koran—that it produces mental torpor and apathy, chilling every tendency to speculative exertion or intellectual and moral improvement, by the desolating doctrines of fatality, and predestination—finally, that it establishes the horrid principle, that civil and political power shall depend exclusively upon faith in the law of Mahomet, whilst it exposes every Christian to the unrestrained brutality, and irresponsible tyranny of the vilest wretch that wears a turban."

"Would the reader know more concerning the internal government of this wretched country? let him take the portrait as I am

able to sketch it from personal observations: for I have traversed no small part of these interesting realms, so rich in all the gifts of bountiful nature, and so despoiled by tyrant man; I have seen the pallid countenances and squalid forms of their wretched peasantry worn to the very bones by labour, want, and oppression—I have seen blows inflicted by wanton authority, and borne with patient submission—I have seen those, who by commercial or any other fortunate speculations, had amassed wealth, either careful to hide it from their rapacious tyrants under the external garb of misery, or dissipating it in prodigality, in order that they might secure a few moments of happiness, and then live upon the recollection of the past—I have seen rich and amiable families turned out of houses and possessions, at the caprice of a Pasha, who desired them for his favourites—I have seen whole districts so appropriated, after the inhabitants had been exposed to unheard of persecutions, in order to make them voluntarily throw up the territory into the hands of a tyrant—I have rode over the ruins of large villages, scathed by the flames of destruction, because some reputable family had refused to deliver up a beautiful son or daughter as the victim of that tyrant's execrable lusts—I have seen part of the Turkish population, in a large city, armed against its Frank inhabitants, cutting and maiming with swords and ataghans every Christian they met with, on account of a private quarrel—I have seen large towns, professing the Mahometan faith, whose inhabitants had all to a man apostatized from that of their forefathers, to escape the inordinate exactions and oppressive cruelties to which as Christians they were subjected—I have seen rich tracts of country turned into deserts, fields languishing without culture, and cities fallen into decay, where misrule and injustice had combined with plague and famine against the constitution of society; and, as public immorality flourishes most and grows up to maturity under the reign of despotism, I have seen apostates, false witnesses, secret poisoners, open assassins, and all the other agents of unlimited tyranny, clothed in the spoils and rioting on the property of their unhappy victims. In short, I have seen a nation humbled, degraded and abused; I have seen man, made in his Maker's likeness, reduced below the standard of the brute creation, living without civil or political existence, plundered without remorse, tortured without mercy, and slaughtered without commiseration!"

THE MINISTER'S PRAYER BOOK.

A clergyman of an independent congregation, after the labour of many years amongst his people, was supposed by some of the members very much to decline in his vivacity and usefulness. Accordingly two of the deacons waited upon him and exhibited their complaint. The minister received them with much affection, and assured them that he was equally sensible of his languor and small services, and that the cause had given him very great uneasiness. The deacons wished that, if the minister was sufficiently free, he would name what he thought was the cause. Without hesitation he replied, The loss of my Prayer Book. Your prayer book! said the senior deacon with surprise. I never knew you used one. Yes, replied the minister, I have enjoyed the benefit of one for many years till very lately and I attribute my ill success to the loss of it. The prayers of my people were my prayer book; and it has given me great grief that they have laid it aside. Now, brethren, if ye will return to my people and procure me the use of my prayer book again, I doubt not but that I shall preach much better, and you will hear more profitably. The deacons, conscious of their neglect, thanked the minister for his reproof, and wished him good morning.

THE TIDES.

A new theory upon this interesting subject has been lately published in England, by Capt. Forman, of the royal navy. He does not deny the attraction of the moon, but represents it as a more remote cause, than it is considered by the Newtonian school. His theory is, that the lunar influence does not, of itself, produce tides or high water at any given time or place; but that it neutralizes the gravity of the superincumbent water where the depth is great, and thus allows the lower strata of the water to expand by their natural elasticity, which expansion he thinks produces the tides.

Speak of men's virtues as if they were your own, and of their vices, as if you were liable to their punishment.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN LITERARY GAZETTE.—The publication of Scott's *Castle of St. Andrew* in 1792, and consisted of 1809, of 2000 copies; the 1811 of 2000 copies; the 1814 of 3000 copies; the edition is stereotyped, number is not known. It has been published in Philadelphia, in New-York, and in Boston, Con. about 4000 copies. The retail price, various editions, as the biographer of Mr. Scott, amount to the sum of \$887,556 dollars! Theological work cannot out, which produced during the Editor's equal sum. A new work is now in press in six vols. octavo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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necessary, or can be  
Such of the purchases  
lands as failed to avail  
provisions of the Act of  
March, 1821, can, through  
this Office, have their  
made, or declaration  
tion be made before the  
next, conformably to  
April last.  
Deeds recorded, and  
lands lying in the  
Arkansas.  
June 8-11

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber has  
ness, and wishing to  
ness of the late firm of  
mead, and that of  
all those indebted with  
accounts before the 22d  
they will be placed in  
torney for suit, without  
sons.

JAMES B. B. B.  
N. B. J. B. B. B.  
D street, next door to  
worth's.

DRUGS

Medicines, Dr. J. B. B.

JOHN DUCKWORTH  
received from New  
delphia, a fresh supply  
cines, &c. Also, a  
Fancy articles, &c.  
Walking Canes,  
Hats, Hair, Cloth, &c.  
Razors and Razor  
Pomade in jars and  
Antique Oil, Cologne  
Soaps, Wash Balls,  
French Playing Cards,  
Dressing and Fine  
Charcoal and Coral  
Soda Powders,  
Hudson's best Japan  
Also, Miller's Compound  
recommended for  
&c. &c.  
Congress Spring  
Feb. 2-9t.

To Let

TWO three-story  
on Greenleaf's Point,  
ence of Commodore  
houses are as pleas  
in this city, comm  
view of the Potomac,  
delightful residence  
teel family. Spacious  
stables are attached  
the door is a pump  
They will be let  
and, to a good tenant,  
very moderate. Inq  
feb. 16-1f.

Ward's

FOR SALE, a new  
of the History, Liter  
gy of THE HINDOON  
note description of  
Customs, and trans  
principal Works in  
Wm. WARD, Mission  
the 2d edition, en  
greatly improved.  
Woodward, Books  
of N. E. corner of  
street of said city;  
feb. 2-1f.

PRINTING

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AT THE COLLEGE